PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 70 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Originator of Laughing Gas

Hat Quills.

Patis Paint.

Another Case

Masters's

Black Alpaca,

Patent Medicines.

Electric Poplins.

At the Lace

Wood's Sewing Machine is all the Go.

Beautiful Paintings.

Artificial Teeth.

Fine Bleached

Russian Tobaccos.

Trunks, Trunks.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

Choice Dry Goods.

Carpetings, &c.

Soapsto.

The Daily Commercial

DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Treaty Between the United States and Denmark.

Cession of Islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The following is the full text of the treaty between the United States and his Majesty, the King of Denmark, stipulating for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, in the West Indies, now published for the first time: The United States and his Majesty, the King of Denmark, being desirous of confirming the good understanding which exists between them, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries the President of the United States, George H. Yeaman, accredited as their Minister Resident to his said Majesty, and his Majesty, the King of Denmark, Count Christian Emil Emil Vind Frys, President of the Council of the Ministers, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, and Dannebrog, and Dannebrog, and

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania, OUTSIDE of Philadelphia. It contains all of twenty copies each week, for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; eight copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such ample MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, carefully prepared. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the ultimate place on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

LADIES and others who feel an interest in the fashions—this being spring opening day in New York—will learn all about them by referring to the advance letter of our Fashion correspondent, JENNIE JUNE, on the third page.

GOVERNOR GEARY, on Wednesday, appointed D. WATSON RHEY, Esq., of Chambersburg, Franklin county, as additional Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District. The appointment was solicited by the members of the Bar, and will therefore give satisfaction.

It is quite probable that the bill removing the internal taxes from domestic manufactures, as amended by the Senate, will shortly become a law, and that therefore the present is the last month that the description of tax will be paid. The amount of tax that is then taken off will be over fifty millions.

THE next political contest is that in Connecticut, and preparations have been made for a thorough canvass of the State. The Republicans, though the odds are against them, have good reasons to hope for success. Among others who will visit Connecticut in a few days to assist in the contest is Ex-Governor CURTIN, of this State, who will render effective service.

GENERAL HANCOCK, who until a successor to General HANCOCK is appointed, will succeed him in command at New Orleans, is an able man, and an accomplished soldier, and entertains views quite different from some which General HANCOCK has avowed and attempted to enforce. That he will carry out the retiring General's orders in every respect, is hardly probable, but will be disposed to return rather to the policy of General SHERIDAN. It is hardly probable that he will be permitted long to hold the position, unless indeed the President is too much occupied or finds his own official life too short to remove him.

THE line of the President's defense, it is said, will be the submission of a demurrer taking the ground that the matters charged against him are frivolous, and that if true would not warrant impeachment. It will next be contended that the Senate is not a constitutional court, certain States being unrepresented; and it will be contended furthermore that certain members having expressed an opinion are not constitutionally qualified to act as judges. It is said in Democratic quarters that Mr. STANBERY tells the President that he will not be convicted, and that he bases his opinion chiefly on the belief that opposition to Mr. WADE will clear him.

THE RAILWAY DESPOT.

A good many people in a good many places, who awhile ago were very loud in their praises of Mr. VANDERBILT, and rejoiced to hail him as the Railway King whose touch had a magical effect in producing dividends, begin to sing another tune now. They perceive that vast power in his hands is about the same as in the hands of anybody else—that with him there is just the same tendency to monopoly, avarice and abuse, and that he is liable as any other man to ride rough-shod over people whenever he can. His attempt to gain possession of competing roads between the seaboard and the West, is something in which a large part of the country has an interest; and it is not to be disguised that public sympathy is strongly with Mr. DREW, so far as the quarrel between him and VANDERBILT affects this point. And the would-be great monopolist appears to encounter new difficulties daily. It was his luck at the outset to get the ill-will of nearly everybody living near or having anything to do with the New York Central; but probably the worst thing for him that has happened is the strike of the operatives of that company. As a flank movement, it is likely to prove a fortunate diversion in favor of DREW. The Legislature of New York alone have stupidity to plague the would-be despot; and altogether he is likely to come to fall short of his aspirations. Were Mr. VANDERBILT fighting a battle not exclusively for the benefit of monopoly, and did he not aim at dispotism in railway management, the sympathy which at first was with him would have been continued. As it is, much of it has been transferred to his opponent.

THE IMPERIAL JUGGLER.

To very many people there is a sort of charm in mystery. So fond are they of the obscure, that, when their imaginations have once become excited in regard to a subject, evidently important and evidently not fully and generally understood, they are apt almost involuntarily to refuse admission to the light which would divest it of its magnificent and impressive, though undefined outlines, and choose rather to enjoy the sublimity of darkness than the convenience of perfect knowledge. All great Impostors have been either clearly or dimly aware of this trait of human nature, and have taken advantage of it. The history of superstition is full of the notorious successes of veiled prophets, and other charlatans, not directly responsible for a tithe of the false gods to which they owed their influence. And some very able men, not exactly impostors, even very far from impostors, have been disinclined to use for their own interest this fondness of mankind for the obscure and mysterious.

Perhaps it would not be easy to find a better illustration of this truth than is afforded by the history of the French Emperor. While he was a mere adventurer, a wanderer in many lands, a writer for newspapers and a writer of books, the constructor of wild scientific theories, and the originator of absurd schemes to effect revolution in the French Government—those who knew him intimately did not regard him as a man of extraordinary talents—and it was a very general impression that he was deficient in common sense. Then he became President of France, and in the course of time the Republican President emerged as Emperor. But even then this success was very generally ascribed to mere fortune, to strange accident, to the peculiar character of the French people, and to the remarkable succession of events by which they were made willing to adopt any measure against their own force revolutionary passions, and the fearful anarchy in which they seemed ever ready to be plunged. From those who philosophized on contemporary history, LOUIS NAPOLEON received small credit for high mental endowments, and they often alleged that his head was as weak as his heart was certainly wicked.

Having obtained a quiet seat at the head of the Government, and having begun the work of writings and organizations, he adopted a position which exposed him to the observation of all the world. His words, his every act, his bearing, the expression of his eye, his most insignificant gestures, were subjected to the closest scrutiny of hostile onlookers. Even the public sentiment concerning him began to undergo a change. It began to be admitted that the Emperor was a very able man. Old acquaintance who had published recollections of his days of obscurity, appeared with fresh reminiscences, in which they claimed in the olden times to have seen his genius and foreseen his greatness. Reviewers, who had long ago passed a contemptuous judgment on his works, revised their criticisms—recanted their disdain—and acknowledged their mistake. There might be—indeed there was difference of opinion as to his home administration. But while many denied that his rule was a blessing to France, few comparatively denied that he governed like a great man. He seemed to have added much to the ancient prestige of his country,—and the valiest Frenchman felt exultant joy in the position she occupied in the face of Europe, with LOUIS NAPOLEON at her head. He was the arbiter of Europe—indeed at one time he appeared almost the arbiter of America, too. His words, his looks, his smile, his frown, even his silence, were watched by diplomatists, the representatives of great empires and republics, with more anxiety than the features of the pedagogue, in GOLDSMITH'S "Deserted Village," were watched by his pupils, who were able "to read the day's disasters in his morning face." A twist of his moustache, "a nod of meaning," caused stocks to rise or fall all over Europe.

It may be said that LOUIS NAPOLEON was there influential because he had France at his back, and that these circumstances illustrate merely her importance in the world. We think not. It seems evident that the Emperor's amazing moral sway and the almost magical power of his personality were, in considerable measure a marvellous, blazing success. An Indian proverb says, that "to get on well in life a man must have somewhat of the fool in him." It should seem that to play the part which LOUIS NAPOLEON has played during the last fifteen years, a man must be somewhat of an impostor. Not a truly great man, he is a brilliant political prestidigitator, a juggler with the apparatus of statesmanship. No doubt he desired permanent results, but he has, in fact produced only transitory effects. He may not be a self-conscious impostor—he probably foolishly expected that his dazzling feats would take their place as abiding elements in the history of France and of Europe. But see how he has overreached himself. His failure on this side of the Atlantic has been absolute, ignominious and patent to all. By his blundering policy in the south of Europe, by playing off and on with the Pope, he united Italy and made it a great power, and then installed and alienated the Italians. The subjects of VICTOR EMMANUEL, deeply indignant, are merely waiting an opportunity to punish the man who has blessed and injured them. A few years ago there was neither chance nor prospect of a united Germany. The sensitiveness and jealousies of centuries seemed to postpone the consummation indefinitely; and COUNT BISMARCK, the arrogant aristocrat, the disdainful upholder of hereditary rights, and the uncompromising representative of *Junkerdom*, seemed to lack every quality required to accomplish the union. By practising unwisely and vaingloriously on German fears, by remotely and mysteriously threatening international boundaries, by purposely keeping his designs in obscurity, and yet from time to time disclosing enough of them to cause the worst to be feared, the French Emperor has made the unpopular and even hated BISMARCK of 1870 the most popular man beyond the Rhine, and France is owes his popularity to his efforts and success in uniting Germany for protection against the apprehended encroachments of France.

See is it only abroad that the Emperor's plans and designs have come to naught. In France universal discontent prevails. All Frenchmen know that the ancient glory has, under his rule, departed from their land. They have lost their liberty without the compensation of material prosperity. France knows that through the folly of her ruler, all Europe is armed against her, and that to meet, or prevent the onset, she must submit to such exactions as were never before laid upon her in time of peace. The Emperor must see revolution as one immediate result of his death. Surely in him is strikingly illustrated the difference between wisdom and cunning, between statesmanship and political jugglery.

A REPUBLICAN County Convention in Illinois has resolved "that we do not desire a President whose mouth is for the Mississippi river, is always open."

THE citizens of Parkersburg will vote tomorrow on the proposition whether the city shall subscribe twenty thousand dollars of the stock of the Little Kanawha Navigation Company. The speedy improvement of the Kanawha river would add materially to the prosperity of Parkersburg.

THE Ohio State Fair having been leased by the Agricultural Society at Toledo, the people of Dayton are agitating the subject of a District Fair, embracing the Miami Valley, to be held in that place. The Daytonians declare they can get up a better and more profitable Fair than the State Society can at Toledo.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL—Fully answers the expectations raised by the preceding numbers. The articles we have read are excellent. *The Monthly Gossip* is amusing and valuable too, and the paper on "The Situation of Europe," by Louis Blanc, is by itself worth the cost of the Magazine for a year. Upon the whole, this new Magazine seems not inferior to any of its class.

IN the Ohio Legislature a few days since, Christopher Hughes, of Butler county, in the old Valandigham district, got off the following ingenious passage in a political harangue: "I would rather trust the Democratic party in political matters than God Almighty." Hughes is said to be a candidate for Congress in the Third District, now represented by Gen. Schenck. As the Republicans have a majority of nearly two thousand in the district, it is not probable that Mr. Hughes will succeed in his aspirations.

THE property holders of Hudson county, New Jersey, are preparing to consolidate the numerous contiguous towns and village into one city, numbering at present about one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. It is contended on all hands that the well-paved streets, gas, water and police, would prove a good investment, and the best thing they could do to increase the value of property and population. This intelligent view of the question is likely to prevail—a view that ever prevails from an intelligent stand point.

THE New York *Times* proposes that the city shall have "a great popular museum, without any humbug about it." One thing has been gained in that direction, by the withdrawal of BARNUM from the field. So long as he occupied it there would be a Humbug Museum, which would simply destroy the chance for a museum without any humbug. Great cities owe something to the world at large and New York, as the leading city of the continent, owes it to herself as well as to our land to furnish such a museum as the *Times* proposes. Certainly no other city can do it; and if she does not possess the ability or disposition, then we may safely conclude that there will be no institution of the kind.

CANDIDATES for pugilistic honors seem to have transferred themselves from the London prize ring to a more liberty-loving climate on this side of the Atlantic. The English authorities prohibited the mill between MACE and O'BALDWIN, whereupon the latter stepped across the water and called upon MACE to follow. This met with no response, and the "Irish Giant," in the characteristic spirit of his race, was "spoiling for a fight," when JAMES ELLIOTT, a young pugilist of Cleveland, agrees to accommodate him. That is, ELLIOT has agreed to fight O'BALDWIN, the former wagering two thousand dollars against one thousand dollars that O'BALDWIN will not whip him in thirty minutes. This fight is to take place May 19th. There are four other prize fights to come off within a few months in this country, prominent among which is the COBURN-McCOOLE match, for ten thousand dollars. These shameful exhibitions will take place unless the authorities are more determined to do their duty than has hitherto been manifest.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Who Shall be the Candidate in Beaver County?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to present a few considerations with reference to the nomination of a candidate for Congress, to be elected from this District the ensuing fall.

At no time has it been more incumbent upon the people that they should select such representatives as are well-grounded in moral integrity, having a clear insight into the workings of human affairs and into the causes which insure a nation's true prosperity, or hastens its downfall. Such men are needed who are willing and capable of taking a comprehensive view of the needs and interests of the entire people, and shall faithfully labor to secure them.

You are aware how cheap are words and professions, and that *mere* politicians, while declaring themselves so anxious for the interests of the people, are mainly solicitous of their own. But, where we find men who have shown their faith by their works; who have never faltered in their advocacy of human freedom and impartial justice; who stood firm through all the long years of trial and scorn, and misrepresentation, which fell on the lot of those who were called upon to bear their testimony against the encroachments of the slave power, which culminated in the late terrible rebellion—when such men can be found who are willing to serve as the representatives of the people, I think we may safely conclude that their best interests shall not be betrayed.

Parenthetically speaking, I might say that what people shall be wise enough to see and admit that the interests of all men are identical—that one man's true interests are not always in conflict with the true interests of any other man, in any department of existence—that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are their sure portion, for all—when the world shall learn this lesson, then wars and contentions shall cease and justice and happiness shall reign.

But, who can we find in Beaver county, possessing all the characteristics to which I have alluded? There is one, it seems to me, who is thus qualified, and who is eminently fitted for the exigencies and demands of the hour, and whose nomination, by the Republicans of this district, would not only be peculiarly fitting and just, but would be a guarantee to them that his high moral worth, to his unflinching integrity and to his important services, for so many years, in warning the country that her liberties, and her very life, were in peril. That man is Arthur St. Bradley, who, under President Lincoln's administration, was Consul to Amoy, China. Should this gentleman be sent to Congress, we may be assured that he would be heard from, and in ways or tones that give no uncertain sound. BEAVER HILLS.

March 16, 1868.

The Word "White" and the Legislature.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The last *Independent* has an article denouncing as cowardly the Republicans in the Pennsylvania Senate for tabling a proposition to amend the State Constitution by expunging the word "white."

Mr. Tilton is a sagacious man in some things, but not in all. When he views an isolated fact without its adjuncts or concomitants, like other men, he is very apt to form wrong judgments. It is emphatically so in this case.

I am a radical of the radicals, and believe we will never have solid and enduring peace in the country till every man has all his rights. But my very radicalism makes me justify the Legislature in what they have done on the amendment question, by advocating a good cause *injudiciously* you may retard, instead of facilitate, its progress. This was done last year by the Republicans of Ohio in going before the people of that State with an issue for which they had not been duly prepared. There is nothing in the world so stupid as prejudice against color, yet nothing so stubborn, and I blame the Republican party of Ohio for rash zeal and thoughtlessness in bringing the question up before the people were sufficiently indoctrinated in the fundamental principles of Christianity to meet it. The consequence was not only a defeat of the object itself but the election of a Democratic Legislature, which has sent Mr. Thurman to take Wade's place in the Senate of the United States. By this defeat the Republicans throughout the country lost the prestige of success, and we have only regained it by the recent terrible battle in New Hampshire.

The Democrats would like it largely if the Republicans in Pennsylvania would go into the coming campaign with the question of black suffrage, for the only remaining weapon in their armory is the cry of "nigger equality." They know and I know that upon this issue we would be defeated next October by fifty thousand majority. And then the fearful mobs would ring in all ears, "As Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union." But let us settle the reconstruction measures of Congress and bring back the revolted States to their places in the Government. Let us make sure of the next President and the next Congress for this purpose. Then let the peace and the *negro* do their duty in discussing the suffrage question before the people, and in twenty-four months we are ready for the issue with the Democrats. But neither Mr. TILTON, of the *Independent*, nor the enfranchised Democracy of the legal fraternity who can "fiddler parse nor spell" English, shall drive us into ambush. We love the cause of equal rights too well, and have too much common sense blended with our zeal to delay or imperil its final triumph by a rash movement at this crisis. And there is not an intelligent radical man in the State who does not approve of our policy. BEAVER.

Liberty Township on Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your issue of the 17th inst., one of your anti-consolidation correspondents, as is usual with them, resorts to misrepresentations and exaggerations, and speaks of a minority party in Oakland, where the gentleman well knows that in the late election, not over two thirds of the voters of the district voted, and by a combination of the Labor Reform and the Democratic party, the latter only intent on defeating the dominant party, they succeeded in electing their candidate by only twenty-nine of a majority. Surely that does not show, nor does the vote on consolidation last fall, show that twelve out of a dozen are, or were opposed to consolidation. And the citizens of the outer districts well know what extraordinary efforts were put forth, by the leaders, to get out that anti-vote, what ridiculous stories of terrible taxation were told at their meetings, and the vote they took to prevent anything like a discussion of the other side of the question. They well know that if the people had been honestly informed on the question of consolidation, that they would have clamored and petitioned for and not against consolidation. Here are in round numbers the figures of the amount of tax that outland district will pay into the city treasury, and the amount that would have been paid if consolidation had not been effected:

Road tax, 7 mills on $[illegible]	$[illegible]
Additional tax for schools, 3 mills	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
City tax, 10 mills	$[illegible]
Gas building, 1 mills	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Poor tax, 1 mill	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Add to the above the tax to pay for the turnpike—one thousand dollars—and we still have a balance in favor of consolidation. But you may say that we have not added the business tax, for which we have not the data to do so. But we have not taken off the one-third on real property, which we think will cover the business tax and the vehicle license. Where, then, is the enormous increase in the taxation? Let the answers, wherever they may be, (including Lawrenceville, paying eighty-five cents on every dollar of increased tax put on the consolidated city, will she be anxious still further to increase it? Ought the five townships to complain, if it should be found necessary, to increase the tax? It should be found in the new districts, or for their benefit, when they pay only fifteen cents on the dollar of the tax. The Liberty correspondent tells us of a meeting held in Oakland, to which there was not being found in the city that wanted to hold the township to consolidation. We can find him fifty in Oakland district, all property holders, that are not willing voluntarily to go back to the old township lines of 1867, and we should like to see the man at to grind. It will do very well to tell us how many acres of farm and wood lands are in the new districts, but we have nothing of the acres of dwellings that are dotted all over these districts, one hundred or more having been built on them, and that farm within the city limits in two or three years. Let all the facts be fairly shown, and there will be no complaint from OAKLAND.

A WHISKY rebellion, on a small scale, is carried on at Richmond, near Philadelphia, and United States Marshal Ellmaker and assistants find raids on the rebels both interesting and profitable. On Wednesday morning, the authorities made a second descent and succeeded in capturing twelve stills, some of them in operation at the time, and others which had ceased work but a short time before. Most of these stills were of small capacity, but all the more dangerous from that fact, as their owners could readily remove them to a place of safety in time of danger.

ALONG the Schuylkill river, between the Falls and Norristown dam, a distance of ten miles, there are 104 manufactories, employing nearly 10,000 workmen, and the annual products of which are nearly $20,000,000. Of these 59 are cotton and woolen mills, 12 iron manufactories, and 10 paper mills. That is just what we want here on the Lake shore. Give us a string of manufactories like the above and a city of a quarter million of inhabitants would shine out in this vicinity, enjoying the benefits of sixty to one hundred millions dollars valuation.—*Ex.*

PERSONAL.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on the evening of February 18, says: "On Wednesday evening, at about 5 o'clock, the Emperor was suddenly seized with a violent asthmatic attack. His difficulty of breathing was so great that it was thought desirable to take him to a window looking on the Tuileries. The crisis passed off, and His Majesty is now in his usual health." Writing on Saturday evening, our Paris correspondent adds: "The Emperor is not yet well enough to go out. He has had frequent attacks of short breathing since the one I have already mentioned. Dr. Corvisart is in attendance, and the members of the 'Medical Cabinet' were ordered yesterday not to be absent a moment."

—Lord Brougham has gone to law in his old age, with a literary gentleman, one Dr. Chauvin, who has assisted him in preparing his memoirs, has read and arranged thirty thousand letters in the course of the work, and claims a thousand guineas for the job, which the ex-Chancellor considers enormous.

—Sala writes to the London *Telegraph* an account of the marriage, celebrated in Paris with great *eclat*, of M. Leon Goetz and Miss Stone, daughter of an American gentleman, formerly as well known in Rome as he now is in Paris. The marriage may be described as "international," and so France, England and America were well represented there. When you say that there are American girls at any fete or ceremony in Paris, you practically assert that there were very pretty people present. It is not now, as in the good old times, when England supplied the freshness and beauty of the flowers which made up the bouquets of a Paris ballroom. Now, the exotics come from American houses, and in truth are very pretty exotics indeed.

—Dickens has gone to Niagara Falls. He proposes to examine the origin of Mr. Carlyle's "Shooting Niagara, and After." Quite a number of Canadians went to Buffalo to hear him read.

—Rufus B. Bullock, the Republican candidate for Governor of Georgia, was for several years stationed at Utica, as manager of the House line of telegraph.

—The Pope has received from the Emperor Napoleon an autograph letter, thanking him for the blessed Hat and sword, and declaring that he will employ the Sword in defending him in the first battle which occurs. The letter has given great satisfaction to the Court, and the Pope, it is said, he showed it to some Cardinals and prelates to whom he gave audience, and did not conceal his elation.

—Archbishop Manning, in a pastoral read in the Roman Catholic churches of London on the 63d inst., holds firmly by the present denominational system of education, and insists upon the necessity of religious instruction in the education of the young.

STATE NEWS.

There are in this State one grand lodge, five hundred and forty-two subordinate lodges, and thirty thousand members of the order of Good Templars.

The citizens of Altoona propose the organization of a joint stock company for the erection of a public hall and market house in that place.

The Republicans of Meadville have nominated Arthur Cullum, Esq., for Mayor of that city.

The county and township bridges in Mercer, county suffered severely by the late flood. We learn from the Mercer *Dispatch* that the Findley, Butler and Hope bridges near Mercer, have gone, the Wasser bridge, the bridge at Hamburg, the stack water bridge below Clarksville and the one at West Middlesex. From the Connellsville *Standard* we learn that three bridges over Youghiogheny river, were carried away. At Meadville the water was up to within six inches of the highest mark reached by the great flood of three years ago. The lower part of the town was completely submerged, and many of the inhabitants were obliged to abandon their homes.

The county bridge spanning the Raystown branch, at Hawn's, in Juniata township, Huntingdon county, was swept away on Tuesday night of last week, by the heavy ice flood. This bridge was repaired last summer, at a cost of over three thousand dollars, and its loss will be severely felt by the citizens of that township. It is said that there was not enough timber left on the ground to kindle a fire, and the pier was completely demolished.

A bill providing for the extension of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has been introduced in the Legislature, and a number of prominent citizens have been spending the last few days in Harrisburg on behalf of the bill.

S. A. P. W. Hoover have disposed of the Hollidaysburg *Register* to D. Over & Bro., late of Bedford, who will hereafter continue the publication of the paper in the interest of the Republican party.

The Commissioners of Blair county last week awarded the building of the proposed new jail to Mr. Jonathan Riehle, of Milesburg, Center county. For the sum of $61,000, the contractor binds himself to find the material required, to complete the building and appurtenances and hand over the keys to the county officials by the first of January, 1870, which gives him two working seasons in which to do the job.

The Greensburg Grant Club completed its organization on Monday evening last, by the selection of the following officers: President, James Trees, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Daniel Reamer, W. L. Evans; Secretary, D. S. Atkinson; Assistant Secretary, Jacob Troutman; Treasurer, C. L. Brant. Speeches were made by James A. Hunter, J. Trees, A. M. Fulton, Atkinson, Wertling and others.

The ingrain carpet weavers in several of the shops in Philadelphia are on a strike about wages.

We learn from the Brookville *Herald* that on Saturday last, as Hon. C. Fogle was passing along an alley near his residence, he slipped and fell on the ice, causing a severe fracture of his arm. Dr. W. J. McKnight was called and reduced the fracture, and under whose skillful treatment Mr. Fogle is in a fair way of recovery.

Mrs. Wertz, of Lebanon, died on last Wednesday, aged 100 years and 1 months. She was born on the 15th of December, 1767. The deceased was a native of Germany, and has been a resident of this town for about three years. She had a very retentive memory, and could recite incidents that happened in her life from early childhood. We believe she was the oldest inhabitant of this place, and was a member of the Lutheran Church.

Rev. E. V. Gerhart, of Lancaster, has been elected by the Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church, to fill the chair of Didactic Theology in the Mercersburg Theological Seminary, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Harbaugh. The new Professor will be inaugurated at the next annual meeting of the Synod, at Harrisburg.

Ketchum the Forger.

A renewed effort is being made to procure the pardon of Ketchum, the New York forger. Of late, a large number of letters have been forwarded to the Governor, petitioning for his pardon. From these are gathered facts which prove the misdeeds of the offender among the most remarkable occurrences in the history of crime. At the time of the perpetration of the offence he was only twenty-four years old, and from the early age of twenty-one had been a partner in the banking house of Ketchum, Son & Co., one of the wealthiest and most extensive in the United States. So far from being idle, dissipated, or avaricious, the united testimony of many of the best men in the community bears evidence that he was extremely industrious, one of modest and retiring habits, and frugal but not parsimonious in his expenditures. Says Rev. William Adams, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church:

"I have been acquainted with Edward S. Ketchum for eight or nine years. As the pastor of his father's family, I have had the best opportunities for observing his character and habits. Never was he known as suspected of any act inconsistent with the strictest honor and integrity. He was a model of filial affection, and the most remarkable for his unblemished character and habits. Never was he known as suspected of any act inconsistent with the strictest honor and integrity. He was a model of filial affection, and the most remarkable for his unblemished character and habits. From a youth he has ever borne an unblemished character. He was a devoted son, a kind brother, and beloved in the circle of his mother. Marrying a lady of fortune, he was remarkable for his domestic, unostentatious, and devoted habits. He was a model husband and father in his family."

The Rebel Stephens's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

An ex Confederate in a note to an Atlanta paper writes: "Much has been said regarding the mental capacity of General Grant. It will be remembered, that in 1864, when the Confederate Peace Commissioners went through the lines at Petersburg, Va., Mr. Stephens, the Confederate Vice President, was one of the Commissioners. He visited General Grant's headquarters at City Point, and was in company with the General several days. Upon his return to Richmond, he was asked all about General Grant, and his answer was, that General Grant is a good deal of a d—d fool. Now, who is more capable of judging human nature than Alexander H. Stephens?"

More National Banks.

A Washington letter says: There are indications that Congress will authorize the establishment of more National Banks at the West and the South, with power to issue $50,000,000 or perhaps $75,000,000 more of National Bank Notes, but the issue of more Legal Tenders is very doubtful. The chances of the passage of any bill at the present session, funding the national debt, are not good. The great difficulty is what rate of interest the new bonds of the Government shall bear—how much they should be taxed, if at all—and whether there should be two descriptions, one for European capitalists, with the interest payable at Frankfort or at London, and the other variety payable here.

THE Baltimore *Commercial* makes the following cheering report of the business of that city: Go where we may, we find brick and sand carts swarming, carpenters and masons as busy as bees; on every side cellars being excavated and all else going ahead, which marks exultation and eagerness for active employment after the long torpor which has rested upon us. Around and through the harbor, too, are also signs of activity visible; so that in spite of the croakings lost political fears and complications should appear to the altogether of that description, "a business season," it is likely to be with us to an unequaled degree.

Work on the great bridge over the falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, has already commenced. The derricks have been erected, and the work of laying the rocks was to have commenced on Tuesday, but the sudden rise in the river necessarily delayed further operations. The company has eight thousand yards of rock at Utica, Indiana, ready for use. The work, however, may be delayed from time to time by the stage of the river. It is expected that the bridge will be completed in the fall of 1869. The contract runs until February, 1870. When the river recedes the work of laying rocks on the piers will be resumed.

FRENCHMEN have a ready invention, as dramatic playwrights across the channel understand very well. The stories which emanate from Paris are in general no less bright and original than the work of the leading modistes, who give the fashion to the world. The latest story, not indeed the best specimen of its class, is to the following effect:

"An English lord fell madly in love with a young lady who had lost a leg by amputation. He fell on his knees and laid at her feet—or rather at her foot—his titles and his fortune. She declined. 'Why, oh why!' asked the enamored peer. 'Because such a marriage would be unequal, and unequal marriages are always unhappy. The peer protested that there was no inequality. His wealth and station were as naught compared with her love. 'Still we are unequal,' calmly said the maiden. 'How, dearest, how?' frantically asked the peer. 'Our standing is not the same.' To which the enamored peer said, 'Nonsense.' The maiden persisted and proved her correctness by the fact that he had two legs while she had but one. He madly rushed away—not to suicide, but to amputation. He returned, hobbling, but a happy man. For the maiden accepted him; and they will limp through life, cripples, but companions."

We suspect that this *denouement* will tax the faith even of the credulous.

CITY MATTERS.

COUNTER CHALLENGES HAMILL AGAIN.—The New York *Clipper* of this week contains the following:

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 14, 1868.—*Editor Clipper*—As Mr. James Hamill has made no reply to my late challenge, and I can get no satisfactory explanation from him, and as some of his friends say that he is afraid to row me, I send you one hundred dollars to bind the match. I challenge James Hamill once more to row me a five mile race at Pittsburgh, for one thousand dollars a side and the championship of America; to row in May next, the day and date to be agreed on at the signing of articles. If he does not accept, I will row any man in America for the same amount, at the same place, and for the championship of America.

Yours truly, HENRY COURTEN.

Another Incendiary Fire—Coal Tipple, Stable and Seven Mules Burned.

On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the coal tipple and stable of the Duquesne Coal Works, owned by Messrs. Gordon & McFarland, and located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Sulzsville. The buildings, which were undoubtedly fired by an incendiary, were entirely destroyed; and seven mules, which were in the stable, were burnt up. Two or three mules were got out uninjured, but the others could not be removed. The tipple is located several hundred yards back from the railroad, and owing to the fact that but few persons reside in the vicinity, it was impossible to check the flames. A portion of the trestle-work was also destroyed, and the loss entailed upon the firm will be considerable.

The supposition that the fire was the act of an incendiary, is strengthened by the fact that there was no fire about the premises at the time. It is also strengthened by the fact that certain parties in the vicinity have evinced a motive in displaying their malice in this way. It is only a few nights since the stable of Mr. Risher, at Six Mile Ferry, was maliciously fired and destroyed, and the incendiary had the audacity to post a notice to the effect, informing him that "that was the first fire, but it would not be the last." Things have come to a very alarming pass, indeed, when men, in retaliation for either real or imaginary grievances, will apply the torch, at midnight, to the property of those whom they suppose have taken offense. The crime of arson is easily committed, and very difficult of detection, and hence a few malicious villains may do vast damage in a community before they are apprehended. The services of Mr. Risher in these two cases their immediate attention. Shrewd detectives should be sent out to the neighborhood to gain all the information they can, and a liberal reward be offered for the perpetrators. Persevering vigilance on the part of citizens may also result in detecting the incendiaries. At all events, let some effort be made to rid the community of their presence.

The Will of the Late Louisa Simpson—How She Disposed of Her Property—Singular Provisions—The Will to be Contested.

Some days ago we announce the decease of Miss Louisa Simpson, sister of the late Edward and R. B. Simpson, and of the late Mrs. Hoffman—Miss Louisa being the last survivor of this old and wealthy Pittsburgh family. Her will was recently presented for probate at the Register's office, when a *caveat* was filed by Wm. Owens, Jr., Esq., in said office, on behalf of Dr. Julius Rogers and wife, (the latter being a daughter of the late Hon. Cornelius Darragh, whose wife was sister a of Miss Louisa Simpson) to prevent the probate of the will, on the ground that she was mentally incompetent at the time of making the will, and that it was not executed as required by the laws of Pennsylvania. In order to test the question, the Register will now have to certify the case into the Court of Common Pleas, where an issue will be framed to try the two questions above stated. The case will be heard before a jury, as other cases are, and either party may take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The parties interested in sustaining the will, are Major General Hoffman and daughter, and Archibald G. Hoffman, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, married to a daughter of the late Cornelius Darragh. The former have employed Hill Burgwin, Esq., and the latter Messrs. Hampton & Darrell, as counsel.

The estate is valued at $100,000—the principal part of the estate being the old theatre property on Fifth street. By the death of her brother Edward, in January, 1865, she inherited $50,000. Until the suit is decided, an administrator *pendente lite* will be appointed by the Register, upon the nomination of the parties interested.

THE will.

We give below a synopsis of the will, which was written by her own hand, and is of recent date. It contains some rather singular or eccentric provisions, but the testatrix seems to have had a knowledge of what she was about.

She directs—1. That her executors pay all her debts. 2. That the family lot in Allegheny Cemetery be fenced, and that her remains "be buried in brother Robert Boyd Simpson's grave." 3. She bequeaths to Hetty Jackson, her faithful servant for many years, the sum of $5,000—also, a call and certain portions of furniture. 4. To Isabella, Mrs. Isabella Hoffman [lately deceased] the sum of $5,000. 5. To Mrs. Bell Kobbi, daughter of Mrs. Hoffman, $6,000, and a set of silver. 6. To her niece, Mrs. E. M. Rush, in trust for three children, $2,000 each. 7. To Robert Simpson Bladen, $5,000, to be paid over to Joseph Albree, as trustee, the interest to be paid to Mrs. Elizabeth Bladen, for his maintenance. 8. To Mary D. Bladen, sister of Robert Simpson Bladen, $5,000, to be paid to Joseph Albree, as trustee, the interest to be paid to her mother for her support. The principal is not to be given to these parties until they become thirty years of age. 9. To her niece, Mrs. E. M. Kobbi, and her brother Edward's diamond pin, as a gift of affection. 10. To Mrs. Rush's deceased, she requests that the pin be given to her niece, Belle Kobbi, the only child of her sister, Mrs. Hoffman. Also, to Mrs. Rush, her gold watch and books. 10. To Mrs. E. S. Bladen a silver ice service; also, one-third of all her clothing, with some articles of furniture. She makes special request that none of her personal effects be sold. If they are not all disposed of as named, then they are to be divided between Hetty Jackson, her old servant, Mrs. Grunsinger, her kind neighbor, and Mrs. Rudrick, "the poor woman who has cripped us for many years." She also bequeaths to Mrs. Grunsinger her cow "Dolly," with the request that the standing that she is to take good care of my pet dogs. I also wish her to draw fifty cents per week to furnish meat for the dogs—my brother's portion of said meat to be counted as part of said fifty cents. 11. To Mrs. Rudrick, "my dear friend," all the wearing apparel of my late sister, Mrs. Hoffman. Also, to Mrs. Rudrick, "my own clothes." 12. To Mrs. Rudrick, "my own clothes." 12. To Mrs. E. S. Bladen a silver ice service; also, one-third of all her clothing, with some articles of furniture. She makes special request that none of her personal effects be sold. If they are not all disposed of as named, then they are to be divided between Hetty Jackson, her old servant, Mrs. Grunsinger, her kind neighbor, and Mrs. Rudrick, "the poor woman who has cripped us for many years." She also bequeaths to Mrs. Grunsinger her cow "Dolly," with the request that the standing that she is to take good care of my pet dogs. I also wish her to draw fifty cents per week to furnish meat for the dogs—my brother's portion of said meat to be counted as part of said fifty cents. 11. To Mrs. Rudrick, "my dear friend," all the wearing apparel of my late sister, Mrs. Hoffman. Also, to

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.

The Spring Openings—The "Suzy" Costume—The Mantilla Bonnet—The Grande Dame Sleeve—Ruffs in Masque—Dress Trimmings—Easter Costumes—New Laces—"Woodland" Jewelry—Summary Record of Fashion—A New Order for Literary Women.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March, 1868.

The agonies over the "openings" of new spring bonnets have taken place, and it is decided that they are not to be enlarged for one season more at least; that diligence remains eternally in the ascendant, and that if any change occurs at all it will be to get rid of bonnets altogether, and substitute a rose and little nonsville of black lace in their place.

But at present we have bonnets such as they are, and as they have been. Little changed from last year, they may be quickly disposed of.

A flaiden in front sewed over the forehead in little crown puffed or laid flat upon the top, a pall of lace, black, white or colored, calling the chignon and carried forward to form round strings, the first of narrow ribbon, tying under the chin, above the second, which come lower down, and are fastened with an ornament corresponding to those upon the bonnet.

That is a picture in brief of nine out of every ten of the new spring bonnets. They are pretty little things, there is no doubt, but they are of course only little head-dresses, which it seems absurd to suppose to wind or weather sufficiently which require a mass of false curls and cushions to keep in place.

Such styles will answer for women, engrossed by dress and zealous of money, women without earnest convictions or purposes, whose lives are spent in the effort to imitate what God has made. But it seems to me that the persistence in these worse than vapidity must rouse thoughtful, intelligent women to action, which will emancipate all who decide it from subjection to such unworthy control, and, in short, a new beneficial influence at home and abroad.

As it present, there is no possibility of resistance. The venerable grandmother, the other matron, the high-minded woman, the fashionless and fabulous of every description are driven at the ultimate to a little silk or lace in front of a bonnet, and if they do not conform in fashion in regard to the wearing of it, they are nearly present an appearance which will not bear favorable comparison upon the ridiculous.

I must stop preaching, however, and return to my proper theme, which is to describe fashions, instead of abusing them, and in order to give distant lady readers a correct idea of some of the most prominent designs, will take them in order, and first come the

"SUZY" COSTUME.

This consists of a soft cream or white or blue tulle, flounced with silver, a narrow lelan turned back at the sides, and slightly dropping in the centre of drawn white or blue silk. A crushed rose, a white lace barbe arranged as a bow, with long ends at the back, and narrow ties under the chin, with barbe or lace edging the front so as to lay back upon the ties, and form second strings crossed with a rose upon the breast.

This style is made in all colors of tulle and lace, the crown sometimes falling over in the cape shape, and at others displayed as a low, high puff, or not as it is called, which with the cross ties from, gives it something the appearance of a Scotch lady head-dress in miniature. The next approach to novelty is the

"MANTILLA" BONNET.

This is a small fanciful in the new shade of light yellow-green silk known as the "mandarin." A narrow standing trim surrounds the bonnet, and is covered with a barbe of frosted blonde matching the silk in color. A mantilla of frosted tulle, also matching the shade of silk, covers the crown, forms a puff at the back, and is brought in the front, which is fastened by a butterfly in steel and gold, corresponding to the ornament upon the outside of the bonnet, and the bandeau which crosses in front of the face.

THE "GRANDE DAME" SLEEVE.

is an oddity in Italian straw with a raised brim and small fanciful crown divided in the center and turned back so as to form a sort of cornet. It has a bandeau across the front of cerise velvet edged on either side with black lace, and studded with gold stars. A full of lace at the back is headed with a barbe in the center, arranged as a bow with ends carried from it cheeks falling upon the ends. Carnation rose with black lace forming second strings, fastened with a catch of cherries.

"RUFFS" AGAIN.

A little fanciful of black lace, embroidered by and and drawn full over the frame. A turn of the finest cut steel forming bells, a full of shirred lace at the back and low, with ends of narrow bright lace edged, ornamented with a steel triangle. Narrow ties of the same and second strings composed of the full of lace caught forward and fastened with the steel ornament.

THE "GRANDE DUCHESSE."

This is a round hat of straw with a comparatively higher crown than was worn some time ago, and a trifling before turned up on one side. It is trimmed with a scarf of black lace, with a large rosette of lace in front and one long wide end at the back, and ornaments designed to be worn in front of coral in gilt and cut steel. The latest and most distinguished combination of black lace embroidered by hand and cut steel gilt and cut steel. These ornaments are so brilliant as diamonds. The principal novelties in

BONNET TRIMMINGS

are colored bindes and colored tulle, plain or frosted. They are particularly valuable as uniting to give that harmony of color which is now considered so desirable in costume. They are to be used, of course, for various her ornamental purposes, but we feel delighted at the passing and trimming of "dress" or "inner bonnets."

The new rage for gilt and steel used in Paris during the past season and which, therefore, has to us as a wearing time or just in time to be destroyed by perspiration and use or, will doubtless ever shadow the newest ornaments of a summer time, frosts and flowers. But there is still some rare charming wrecks saved of by of the Valley, small buds and leaves of [illegible] will rose, and pretty arrangements of native grasses. The latest are exquisite, with a fine flow among them upon black and brilliant.

VEILS BY WEIGHT.

The new mesh veil, the latest novelty in this city in Paris, has made its appearance in New York. It is embroidered thickly, except in the front left for the mouth and eyes, and is tipped with silk fringe. At present they are only a dollar each but they will be lower by and by. It need hardly be said that they are only to be worn by very "cool" women.

The popular style of veil is made of spriggod of all colors. It is carried upon the lower or mid termination in bobs which are tied at back; the border is of blonde the color of hair.

POPLINS AND PLAIDS.

"Poplin" has become a generic term, which has anything and everything in the way of dress goods. Formerly it was applied only to fabrics of silk and wool, now it is used to ignate mixtures of any kind, from the iron silk and wool moire, which makes a as fit for a queen, to the flimsy combination cotton and wool (very little wool) which, dilly trimmed, makes the Sunday suits for ligot and Mary Ann.

he chene poplins, speckled poplins, "grain" poplins and poplins *Parisienne* are the ular styles this season. The best chene speckled poplins are very handsome goods, posed of silk and wool, but they must be ared for fine and cool weather. They will bear the effects of heat or exposure to dampdirt.

ranite poplins are a chene mixture of cotton wool, and can be bought for three shillings, is a better quality for fifty cents per yard. lenet "lustre" renders the colors are all d and they prove quite good and serviceable. fine Parisienne are a mixture of linen and d chenet cord, in appearance as silk and d, and not much more than half the cost, y are pleasant traveling wear and very ble for spring and warm autumn.

Among the novelties in these are the new ories a Princesse trimmed solid and low body in black or white blonde, very fine and of beautiful design; the skirt entirely covers the skirt of the dress, and may be worn over a slip of plain silk, satin or grenadine. The body is straight, low and square, with only a band across the shoulders. The yoke is one gradued and the duchess.

The *Manor Salmiere* sacks have also made their appearance in black and white linens are made of the finest quality of French cambric, and a delicate needle is exhibited, which it is supposed may supersede bonnets altogether.

Laces and frills always have now become reduced in price to the prices paid before the war, and ladies who wish to fit out both gentlemen will find the present a favorable time. Shawls are not worn with short dresses, and therefore only the most costly styles are in demand, principally cashmere and lace.

"SHAWLS" AGAIN.

This is the name given to an entirely new kind of ornaments which will undoubtedly have some success. They consist of sets including breastpin, earrings and sleeve-buttons, or breastpin and earrings alone, made of wood, in the form of leaves, flowers, birds and small wings, most admirably painted in natural colors. The leaves, upon which a lady's name is painted, hanging upon a stem, acorns, pansies, fuchsias and the like, are all most faithfully represented, but the head design, grouped in the darker and lighter shades with exquisite finish appear to me the prettiest.

There is no weight of any consequence to these ornaments, so they would not be objectionable on that account. They are not costly and would not be suitable for the street, but for a month, but they are appropriate and reasonable for country wear pretty with white dresses, and for those who have a fancy for the novel. They have been worn in the manner directed by the Empress Eugenie, and are quite the rage in Paris, from which city we have received, apparently from the same source, the latest novelty in

PEARL GRAY SILK.

This is made with an upper skirt, trimmed with white, black lace. A Mrs. Bellamy's shop is trimming it with lace and a black lace bonnet ornamented with jet steel.

LACE MOTTOES A FEATURE.

It is whispered in literary circles that a new order is about to be founded among the literary women of New York City, from which men are to be excluded, but which is gradually to extend its operations among female writers all over the country. The association is to be known as the "Order of the Pen," and is to be allied as opportunity offers with literary women in other cities, with each other, and with editors and publishers, and not each other, and not each other's interests, and has aims upon proper occasions. These last features of acknowledgment and appreciation women have never had a chance at before, and they will be very highly prized. A badge of the Order consists of a gold pen feathered out, and more than an inch and a half in length, so that it can be worn as a brooch or as an ornamental clasp, or as the central ornament of a white satin ribbon with an end, upon which is printed "Mightier than the sword," and the design of the pen combining the commencement of the motto in two words. The following are the officers of the Order: President, Miss Elizabeth F. Ellet; Secretary, A. D. Vinton; Treasurer, Miss Emily Marshall. The next place meets a month at Delmonico's, and as it is quite interesting to a "male," may some day have a news and gossip of an hour's to be discussed.

JENNIE JUNE.

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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 19, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

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VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1820, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 9, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

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FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,

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METHODISM.

Pittsburgh Annual Conference.

150 Members Answer to their Names.

Committee on Lay Delegation—Collection for Superannuated Preachers.

Report of New York and Cincinnati Book Concerns.

Operations of Church Extension Society.

Election of Delegates to Take Place on Monday.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
Conference, March 19, 1868.

The M. E. Church here was organized seven P. M. by the "Beauty and the Chivalry" of this place, and also by large numbers of the ministers of the Conference, to hear a sermon on Temperance by Rev. J. S. Lemmon, lately serving the M. E. Church on Apollo Circuit, in Armstrong county. The pulpit was occupied by the preacher who gave out the sermon, and by Rev. J. C. High, and Rev. S. Sutt, who led in prayer.

The sermon was founded upon the words in Proverbs, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

The sermon was a fine one of its kind, and produced a powerful effect upon the congregation. It was exceedingly pungent and a perfect catalogue of the distilleries and rum selling establishments, showing up which the traffic is supported to any good purpose.

The services were concluded by singing and a benediction by Rev. J. C. High.

I omitted to see that at the roll call one hundred and fifty members answered to their names at prayer and in the Conference room.

The Committee on Lay Delegation consists of A. A. Sweney, P. M. Wolfersteth, E. Elliott, Jesse Hale, A. Stone, Wm. Prescott, S. L. Gaddy, W. B. Watkins and W. Lynch.

The collection for superannuated preachers in Pittsburgh District foots up $7,220 50.

Conference, March 18, 1868.
SECOND DAY.

Conference met at eight A. M., and was opened with religious exercise by Rev. J. M. Bruce.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion, the further calling of the roll was dispensed with.

S. P. Woolf presented a paper from Pittsburgh, which was, on motion, referred to the Centenary Committee.

Rev. N. Norton, of the Erie Conference, was introduced to the Conference.

The reports of the trustees of the Pittsburgh Female College and of Beaver Female Seminary were presented, and were referred to the Committee on Education.

The Bishop announced that the Conference was authorized to draw on the chartered fund for $7 00, and the draft was ordered.

The reports of the Book Agent of the New York and Cincinnati book concerns were read.

At New York there are—

Assets	$
Liabilities	
Net capital now in New York	$
Profits during the year	$ 47,000 00
Paid out of the profits	37,000 00
Amount of contributions this year	10,282 25
Amount of contributions to date	43,282 25
Assets	475,000 00
Liabilities	400,000 00
Net capital, September 1, 1867	80,000 00
Profits during the year ending Sept. 1st, after paying $6,000 to the missions and increasing the endowment of Bromley &	12,000 00

Time of the Sunday School Union and Tract Societies was read.

The total statistics for 1867 are: Schools 15,-791, increase 1,440; officers and teachers 171,-010, increase 9,000; scholars 1,092,703, increase 100,000; in Sabbath Sunday 1,092,703, increase this year 88,000. Number of conversions 12,-270, decrease 12,876. Income $213,787.

The *Sunday School Journal* circulates 24,000 copies monthly. The *Sunday School Advocate* 250,000, semi-monthly. The *Child's Own* 100,000 monthly. A total of 24,222,000 pages of tract matter has been circulated during the year.

The eighth question, viz: Who are the superannuated preachers, was resumed, and F. W. McGowan, Tarelton Cook, Mr. Amory, J. Clark, J. Phillips, A. A. Jackson, W. G. Read, C. Morrison, J. R. Ehbert, L. Petty, S. F. Sawhill, R. R. Kern, R. Cree, C. R. Jackson, were examined, passed, and on motion their relation was continued.

The name of Alexander Bell was called, and it was announced that during the year he had died in peace.

Dr. S. Wakefield, R. Hopkins and P. K. McCue were examined, passed, and on motion made effective.

Rev. J. Smith, D. D., formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, Rev. [illegible] Mayer, of the Church Extension Society, and Rev. J. C. Bonfield, of Erie Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

A circular from the Church Extension Society was read to the Conference.

During the year the Society has received $656 46 from the Conference in addition to a contribution of $2,000 from Messrs. Aultman & Miller, of Canton.

A stirring address was delivered by Dr. Eggert, and a collection taken for the benefit of the Society, J. Dallas, A. H. Thomas, L. McGinn and J. M. Reay being collectors.

The report of the Trustees of Allegheny College was presented, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Education.

Rev. T. Bradley, pastor of the German Reformed Church in this place, and William Gilmore, Esq., for Pittsburgh District, and Rev. [illegible] Doerpt, were introduced to the Conference.

The report of the Committee on Conference plan for distribution of necessitous funds made at the order of the day for ten o'clock, was taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table, and the whole plan in reference to this matter, as well as a plan submitted by W. K. Brown, was referred to the Board of Stewards.

On motion, the election of Delegates to the General Conference was made the order of the day for Monday at 10 A. M.

The Conference is now engaged in examining one of the classes of probationers.

All the business is going on very pleasantly and the attendance is very large and full. The fixing of the time for the election of delegates elicited three motions—one for Friday, one for Saturday, and that which finally prevailed for Monday, the vote on the latter being 75 to 67.

The session will be a long one. It is hardly possible that an adjournment can take place before Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

There was the delegation to the General Conferences from West Virginia Conference: Rev. Dr. Slicer, Martin, A. J. Lytle and Gideon Martin.

The second question, viz: "Who remain on trial?" was taken up, and S. H. Sorrenes, Geo. A. Bates, James E. Williams, D. K. Stevenson, W. L. Dixon, R. R. Freshwater, W. S. Bayne, R. G. White, J. B. Leggett, J. H. Dunwoody and others, passed and, on motion, continued on trial.

Rev. J. W. Green, of the Erie Conference, and Dr. Eells, Secretary of the American Bible Society, were introduced to the Conference.

The fourth question, viz: "Who are the Deacons?" was taken up, and H. C. Benham, C. McCaslin, David A. Fisher, H. B. Conkle, W. H. McBride, J. C. Castle, F. L. Seaney, D. C. Knowles were examined, passed and, on motion, continued. Alva R. Chapman, W. Pitcher, Jr., and W. H. Hunter were examined, passed and, on motion, elected to Elders' orders.

The eleventh question, respecting the examination of the character of the effective elders, was taken up. S. P. Woolf, Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh District, was also now ordained to fill their office, said District having been in good condition, that during his term four new congregations had been organized; all collections faithfully attended to; some 1,200 received into the church; special attention had been paid to the sacramental collections; there have more than doubled during the conference term; the tent parsonage purchased in the city has been this year secured by Wesley Chapel; relieves from the position with kindly feelings to the Stewards and grateful heart for the good and mercy of God.

The examination proceeded and the presidents of the districts were examined and passed, viz: S. P. Woolf, W. H. Locke, H. Miller, W. F. Sargent, L. Woodley, J. F. Jones, T. S. Hodgson, R. Hamilton, J. Whitehead, J. Mahaffey, H. Griffin, W. Kemp, R. H. Miller, W. F. Thurston, W. W. Kemp, R. C. Hutchison, W. Gilliss, W. Smith, V. O. Miller, H. Hamilton, E. W. Wood, J. Jordan, W. W. Phillips, G. W. Carnagie, I. E. Dewey, G. C. Lorentz and T. Hodgson.

T. McCune, Presiding Elder of Blairsville district, also retiring from the district, had not had a Sabbath from attention, reports the district as prospering—paid all claims—debts built and new church dedicated and repaired, parsonage painted and new fence built. Increase all over the district, over 1,200 have been added to the church. Finances now in a healthy condition.

The members of the district were then examined, and passed, viz: J. Kelly, A. Wichersy, A. H. Thomas, J. B. Carr, W. Cooper, P. C. Edwards, W. J. Montgomery, A. J. Rich, J. C. High, W. S. Stewart, S. Sutler, E. Williams, J. Hamilton, J. Bell, Thos. Ferguson, A. P. Lorentz, J. Ford, T. J. Thompson.

A. J. Kelley reports 7 numbers received in good condition; that the love and health of the brethren had been continued peace and prosperity have been possessed by all, not a single charge without a revival, and the present year will exhibit a large increase this year. The financial return may be somewhat affected by the increased rates of taxes in these charges on the rivers. Some of ministerial support has been already attained. The case of this district was then examined and passed, viz: A. J. Kelley, W. Smith, L. B. Benson, J. E. Bidwell, H. Edwards, L. L. Chapman, J. C. Ewing, J. Jordan, J. Ford, W. Hamilton.

W. A. Davidson, the noble and efficient Presiding Elder of the Washington District, gives a glowing account of the prosperity of the work in the district. An increase of 400 has been made. An increase of $1,000 has been made in the amount paid on Conference claims, and the amount now assessed and raised for Conference claims is sufficient to pay them in full. Four new churches have been organized and one parsonage secured. Peace and prosperity and a good revival have been enjoyed. Finances healthy and prospects bright.

The examination of the district were then concluded, viz: W. A. Davidson, W. A. Prentice, T. E. Wilkinson, J. J. Tate, W. [illegible] J. Hamilton, J. Ford, J. Bell, J. Hamilton, J. Ford, J. Bell, J. Campbell, W. S. Bayne, T. C. McClung, J. W. Weaver, W. Barker, N. P. Kerr, W. S. Bradley, A. C. Lane, G. W. Jamison, J. J. Jones and H. B. Edwards.

The collections for the church extension society amounted to $400, of which $100 was contributed by Rev. C. Thorn, to whom is called "the lion lamb."

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the usual notices were given, the doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Simon Sexton.

Rev. H. Miller, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church of [illegible] this evening, and Rev. J. H. Dashiell, our effort effective, at the same hour in the M. E. Church. The Missionary Anniversary is announced for Friday evening.

So far no complaints have as yet reached our ears respecting the accommodations and fare furnished by the hospitable and genial people of Greensburg. On the contrary, all seem well pleased, and it is believed that the pleasure is mutual. It speaks well for the satisfaction of the Conference with their reception and entertainment that they seem so willing to protract the session—and should the present delightful weather continue there can hardly be any reproduce in staying so long.

The personnel of the Conference impresses a spectator very favorably, and this Conference is to order and appearance, in the evidences of culture and ministerial character, will lose nothing by comparison with any similar assembly in the country.

Finally, the gratuitous grant above it will be seen that the emolument for capital of the book concerns amounts to $2,000, $7 more that the net increase is $92,840 45 during the year.

A little incident connected with the Church Extension Society may be of interest to the readers of the Commercial. Rev. D. Young, a local preacher in Atlanta, Georgia, was compelled to flee to New Jersey. Returning at the close of the rebellion he was denied the privileges of the church in which he was a member, and therefore turned to the "old (M. E.) Church," from it was proposed to build a new church, and Young began to consider how he could help the enterprise. The moment of the birth of a true thought which he had formerly owned sufficiently to maintain his family, and the only thing of which he continues to spare was a gold watch, which he promptly handed over, and it was there sent to Philadelphia for sale. There some of the brethren proposed to contribute what the watch was worth, $200, and return the watch to its owner, others added to the amount to establish a watch fund, and finally to raise enough money to build the ins for the new church and possibly to erect the church itself. And then the watch, which—or it goes or not, is doing a good work for the Church Extension Society and the salvation of souls. The watch, "the warning in hand" is being passed in by.

We note, this afternoon, the arrival of Rev. F. S. Dollase, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., formerly a member of the Pittsburgh Conference, and years in most efficient Corresponding Secretary of the Church Societies, a popular pastor and preacher. He is expected to address the Missionary Anniversary Friday evening.

CITY MATTERS.

Financial.—Thompson Burton, Esq., editor and proprietor of the New Castle *Chieftain*, a spicy independent Democratic newspaper, is in the city on business connected with his establishment. The *Chieftain* favors the nomination of Gen. Hoe for President.

The Rumpus.—Last night about closing time of clock the fill in the fruit stand at the corner of Liberty street and Cherry alley, adjoining the Mansion House, was robbed of its contents, about eighteen dollars, by some unknown men. It appears that the woman who keeps the stand was sitting in one corner of the room, resting her head on her hands, when she heard a noise, and upon looking to see a man coming out of the store room. She ran to the front and met another man in the act of taking the money drawer she found that it had been relieved of its contents—the amount above stated.

Republican Nominations.—The Republicans of Birmingham have nominated the following ticket, to be voted for to-day: Burgess, M. B. Eastwell; Councilmen, first precinct, John Redman, T. Allenberg; second precinct, George Duncan and Thorburn Kistler. School Directors, W. C. Anghenbaugh and Edward Wyer. Assessor, first precinct, Daniel Wright; Constable, A. Metzger. Judge of Election, first precinct, Robert Keane; second precinct, E. M. Falker. Inspector, first precinct, David Jenkins; second precinct, Duncan McLean. Return Inspector, first precinct, Allen Hammon; second precinct, Charles Metz.

Allegheny Republican Ward Reform nominee for Burgess of Birmingham has declined to be a candidate for the office to-day.

The Accident at Turtle Creek.—Coroner's Inquest.—The Verdict.

The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the circumstances of the death of John Motts, who was knocked off the Turtle Creek Bridge by a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thrown into the creek and drowned, on Tuesday evening, assembled yesterday afternoon at Brinton's Station, and proceeded with the inquest. The principal witnesses were Henry N. Caxton, George Clapp and Robert McCalliff, the engineer, fireman and conductor of the train, who testified in substance to the facts as published in yesterday's issue. The jury returned the following verdict: "That John Motts came to his death on the 17th day of March, 1868, by being struck by engine No. 30, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Brinton's Station, and thrown into Turtle creek and drowned. The jury believe that death was not caused by any negligence on the part of any employees of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

The deceased was an elderly single years of age, and boarded at the house of James Satterfield, in Port Perry. He has two married sisters living—one Mrs. David Beatty, residing at Reston Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the other Mrs. William Reed, residing at Hampton Furnace, Lawrence county, Pa.

Complimentary Dinner to Theological Students.

Yesterday afternoon, Walter T. Miller, Esq., of New York, chairman of the Endowment Fund of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, entertained the students of the Seminary at the Monongahela House, in this city. The examinations at the Seminary have just closed, and two young gentlemen will graduate from the institution. There are now about fifteen regular students, but the prospect is good for an increase next term. The Faculty and managers are beginning to see some encouraging fruits of their assiduous labors. The Seminary is enjoying deserved success, and its friends confidently entertain the fondest hopes of its future usefulness and endurance as an institution of learning.

At the dinner yesterday afternoon, plates were laid for about fifty persons. It is hardly necessary for us to say that Mr. Cresson, proprietor of the Monongahela House, provided the best that the season affords, and that he is favorably as a first-class hotel manager. At half past one o'clock the company sat down to the table. The divine blessing was asked by the Rev. Prof. Thomas Sproull, D. D., of Allegheny. After the substantials were satisfactorily "filled round," the grand and generous host of the occasion, Mr. Miller, in response to a neat sentiment, addressed the students. He briefly set forth his views on the wants of the church in the ministry, and kindly counseled the young gentlemen as to how the students may in a practical sense fully approve themselves as the heralds of the cross. Responses were also made by Rev. Prof. Sproull, Rev. A. W. Milligan of Pittsburgh, Rev. S. Ingram of Wilkinsburg, Rev. [illegible] and others. Among the guests we noticed the Rev. Prof. S. O. Wylie of Philadelphia, Rev. F. M. McDonald of Sharon, Iowa, Rev. J. W. Sproull of McKeesport, Rev. Joseph Sumner of Williamsburg, Rev. Thomas Hastings of Allegheny, Rev. J. S. T. Mudge, Rev. [illegible] and Messrs. D. Gregg and D. Ewen of Pittsburgh. The company then retired to the private parlors of the hotel and after a short time passed in pleasant conversation they took their departure.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Ordinance Creating the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railroad—Right of Way Through Central Park Granted—Finally Passed.

JOHN S. SLAGLE - - - - - President.
ROBERT DILWORTH - - - - - Clerk.

A special meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Brown, Hale, Collier, Cooper, Fleming, Appel, Smith, Hardcastle, Kennedy, Lindsay, Lutz, Mc-Keith, Otter, Reed, Tate, Vaughty, White, and President Hance.

The PRESIDENT stated that the meeting had been called at the instance of the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railroad Company, the ordinance granting them the right of way through the streets of the city, passed in Select Council, not having been concurred in by Common Council, as amendment was offered by the latter body to the effect providing that in case the Company desired to have horse-cars or switches on North Avenue, they should have such permission.

Mr. HANNA moved that Common Council recede from the former action, and concur with Select Council.

Mr. MCNEILL objected, as Mr. Hanna had voted with the minority at the last meeting.

Mr. VOEGELY, who had voted in favor of the passage of the ordinance, then renewed the motion offered by Mr. Hanna.

Mr. CUTLER moved as an amendment that the Company be compelled to lay a double track.

The PRESIDENT stated that the ordinance, as passed in Select Council, provided that a double track should be laid.

Mr. CUTLER'S amendment was not seconded.

Mr. HASTINGS moved as an amendment that the Company be instructed to lay a double track along Federal street to Monterey street.

Mr. HANNA said that the amendment was unnecessary, as the Company contemplated laying a double track along the entire route.

Mr. HASTINGS remarked that he had just been informed by Mr. Wm. CLARKE, Esq., President of the Company, that a double track would be laid, and therefore withdrew his amendment.

The action of Select Council was then concurred in, as an unanimous vote, after which Council adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Elections To-Day.—The Spring elections for borough and township officers in the various districts of the county and State, take place to-day. In several of the boroughs in this vicinity the Republicans have been at work for some time past, and have placed strong tickets in the field. Considerable interest is exhibited in some districts of the county, and it is probable that a good vote will be polled to-day.

Public Amusements.

Opera House.—Miss Zoe is announced for a farewell benefit this evening, when the beautiful drama "Esmeralda" will be performed, with Zoe as the Gipsy Girl. The amusing farce of "Jonas's Lady" will conclude the entertainment. Such an attractive bill should insure a large audience this evening.

Lotta, the distinguished commedienne, who is this week performing a brilliant engagement at Pike's Opera House, New York, will appear at the Opera House in this city next week.

Theatre.—Fred. Alma's combination of artistes continue to attract large audiences to the old theatre. The ballet is large, skilling and attractive, while the gymnasts, minstrels and other actors are popular performers. A varied programme of attractions is promised for this evening.

Police Intelligence.

Before Mayor Hostetter.

A FEMALE THIEF.

Lucinda McCoy and officer Sloan, of the Mayor's police, on Wednesday evening arrested a woman named Jane Wilson, for carrying a portion of boots at Cupp's store, on Fifth street. At an earlier hour in the evening, the store a pair of shoes by the same woman, but she was caught with the boots in her possession, and was permitted to depart on the promise that she would return them. She failed to do so, and consequently was arrested. She confessed to the theft, and restored the goods. She was committed in default of bail.

ASSAULT ON A NEGRO BOY.

Alexander Davis, colored, against whom an information was made about five weeks since, for the larceny of a pair of boots from Mr. Veach, a boarder at the Monongahela House, and who has eluded the police authorities, but was arrested last evening on a recognizance given at the Mayor's office, for appearance this morning, was brought before the Mayor. Davis, who was present and heard the charge preferred against him, was discharged on the payment of costs.

Before Alderman McMasters.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James L. Walker appeared yesterday at the office of this Alderman and brought suit against a man named J. V. Little, for false pretenses. The deponent, in his information, alleges that on the 5th day of March last the defendant obtained his release from the jail in the county upon the representation of a man by the name of Wilson, that he had a gold watch and chain, valued at one hundred dollars, which he would deposit with the jailer as security for the release of the defendant. The watch was deposited, and the defendant released, but on search and inquiry it was found that the watch was worthless, and that Wilson had no property in it. A hearing will be had in the case this evening.

LARCENY OF A MULE.

Mr. Mary McAllister lodged information against Thomas Hamilton, charging the latter with the larceny of a mule. The information was made before Alderman Hastings, and the defendant was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $600 to answer at court. Mary McAllister, the prosecutrix, resides in Mifflin township, and the mule was taken from her premises.

Before Alderman Taylor.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mary Malone appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday afternoon and entered information against Catharine Dooley, charging her with assault and battery. It appears that the defendant struck the prosecutrix a severe blow on the head with a stone, on the 14th inst., inflicting a severe wound, from the effects of which she was confined to her bed for several days. The defendant was committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $300 to answer at court.

Before Alderman Thorn.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Lizzie Hall made information before Alderman Thorn yesterday charging a Mrs. Howard with having so badly. It is alleged in the presentment that the defendant attacked Miss Hall on Sunday last, and struck her on the face with a shovel, inflicting a severe wound. The defendant was committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $300 to answer at court.

ALLEGED FRAUDS.

On Saturday, August Buchheim appeared before the magistrate and preferred an information charging George Dreher with entering and wilfully perforating a number of barrels of flour, the property of the United States Government, and now in the custody of Deputy Marshal Thomas Hughes, at the Monongahela House. Dreher, Thomas Hughes and Buchheim were present when the barrels were perforated, and the latter made the complaint. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant.

Before Alderman Donahoe.

Lizzie Hall made information before Alderman Thomas yesterday charging a Mrs. Howard with having so badly. It is alleged in the presentment that the defendant attacked Miss Hall on Sunday last, and struck her on the face with a shovel, inflicting a severe wound. The defendant was committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $300 to answer at court.

A Better Dinner Pill

cannot be had than Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which, at once relieves the unpleasant feeling of nausea and fullness, without sickening the stomach. Sold by every respectable Druggist in the United States.

Fine French and American Clocks,

Watches, Cutlery and Fancy Goods. Large sale this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Opera House Auction Rooms of Fulton and Phillips, No. 69 Fifth street.

The Cheapest Place to Purchase

Boots, Shoes, Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Cutlery and Notions is at the Salesrooms of Palmer & Phillips (Opera House Building), No. 69 Fifth street. Private sales day and evening.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative,

For Boots and Shoes, and his Harness Oil for Harness, is worth its cost. Sold wholesale and retail at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 130 Liberty street.

Y. M. C. A.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association are requested to call at the rooms, No. 139 Fifth street, over the 19th inst., and settle their annual dues for the present fiscal year.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

FEVER AND AGUE! CHILL FEVER! DUMB AGUE!!!

It is not a very difficult thing to break the ague—that is, for a time to scatter it over the system, with Quinine, Arsenic, or similar poisons. But a vegetable medicine which not only breaks the fits, but eradicates from the system, is a remedy worth having. Such is HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC AGUE PILLS—a harmless sugar pill, it cures the disease, breaks up the chill, and restores to perfect health and vigor even persons whose forms have been exposed. Children, infants and the most delicate may take it with impunity. The most inveterate cases are radically cured by it. Price 50 cents per box.

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large vials, monthly case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, with a book of directions, - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING CASES with 20 to 29 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

A Fallacy.

Some people think that Chronic Dyspepsia may be cured by one dose of the first elixir. This is a mistake. The Stomach must be stimulated and regulated, and the liver and the discharging organs put in good working order before a cure can be effected. Such is the operation of HOOFTETTER'S BITTERS.

Nothing runs the stomach, or the liver right, And gets the stomach in such beautiful plight, That good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both.

Many persons fancy that Fever and Ague can be subdued by adopting arsenical precautions against damp and cold. Never was there a greater fallacy. There is no absolute safeguard against malarious maladies, except HOOFTETTER'S BITTERS.

To accomplish a change, and make it agree pleasantly with the constitution, is the work of

There is nothing like this genial vegetable antiguanal. So, too, in cases where there is a predisposition to biliousness, the first symptoms of tendency is counteracted and held in check by the alterative action of the BITTERS.

Diet and regimen are powerful allies of judicious medical treatment when the preservation of health is inadvertent localities is the object in view. But they do not answer the desired end alone. Use them as aids to the BITTERS, but do not rely upon the efficacy of any formula that does not include this admirable tonic.

The BITTERS consist of an unadulterated vegetable essence of combined among stimulants, steeped and solely with herbs and roots of wonderful medicinal virtue as tonics. It is agreeable to the taste and perfectly harmless. Even to the tender and delicate constitutions of many children of delicate constitutions it may be given with perfect impunity. In fact, with children of weak and tender growth its wonderful recuperant properties are at once apparent.

AN ORDINANCE

Granting the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company Permission to Erect Poles.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company be and is hereby granted the right and privilege to erect and maintain poles, wires and fixtures for the purpose of a telegraph line, on the streets, avenues and alleys thereof, in the City of Pittsburgh, subject to the ordinances of said City, and to the direction of the Mayor thereof, as to the location of said poles.

Sec. 2. That any continuance or part of continuance of the poles, wires and fixtures of said Company, which may be erected in Connection with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, shall be deemed a continuance of the poles, wires and fixtures of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

JOHN S. SLAGLE,
President of Select Council.
JAMES McGILVY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: E. S. MORRIS,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES PORTLAND,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this 19th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JAMES LYNDSAY, Mayor.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of SEVEN-THIRTIES, INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF
U. S. BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Thursday Evening, March 19, 1868.

The business in purchasing Government bonds at the counters of many of our brokers, has largely increased of late. It is observed that holders from the country and adjoining towns are anxious sellers, and it is no longer necessary for brokers to express supplies of bonds from the East, as they have more than sufficient offered here to fill their orders. The New York *Times* remarks that "a rumor was current on the street, however, that those heavy dealers in the funds are divided on the market, as follows: bull and bear, and that something of the same feeling was manifested on the first turn in money early last week, but with the position of the rival parties reversed. In such a contest an advantage is of course taken by the prevailing bearish interest to buy cheap bonds for cash of the public, and to force cheap bonds out of their neighbors by turning the screw of the money market. Last week, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch were suspected of bearing the funds. This week they are supposed to be large holders, and to-day their neighbors, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., have the credit of making money close and buying the funds cheap, and even the Treasury Office is blamed for sending up too much currency while the contest is going on."

—Henry Clewes & Co.'s weekly circular says that Government securities have sympathized with the changed condition of the money market. The banks have sold out a considerable amount of bonds, held for the temporary employment of balances, while the demand for investment has been limited. The discussion, in Congress and out, of schemes for the reduction of the interest upon the public debt, and the growing agitation in favor of regarding five-twenties as payable in currency, are producing an uneasy feeling among bondholders. We have many inquiries from our correspondents as to whether it is not advisable to realize upon their "Governments" under the circumstances, and others are acting upon the affirmative view of the question. A large majority of the bondholders would regard such a measure as a gross breach of good faith, while all see that it must reduce the value of the six per cent securities, and, when the probability of this policy being adopted comes to be strengthened by its earnest advocacy in the Presidential canvas, the effect upon the value of securities may be much more apparent than at present.

Recent events have somewhat modified the prospect of the gold premium. Within a few weeks, cotton has advanced at Liverpool 1½d, and the present probabilities are in favor of a further rise. Cotton is now 2½d per lb lower than at the same date last year, and yet the stock in Liverpool and London combined is 321,000 bales less than a year ago, while the stock at American ports is 781,000 bales less, and the amount of India cotton afloat is less by 97,000 bales. This condition of supply, together with the prospect of a very light Southern crop next year, indicates that for the balance of our cotton exports we shall procure much higher prices. At present the supply of cotton bills is quite important, and the rates of foreign exchange consequently tend downward. It would seem probable that at the opening of navigation we shall have a considerable surplus of breadstuffs, also helping to swell the value of our exports.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., furnish the following rates at the New York Stock Exchange at the different calls at the Board of Government Brokers:

	Opening.	Noon.	Closing.
1862s			
1864s			
1865s			
1865s, new			
1867s			
10-40s			
7-30s, 1st series			
7-30s, 2d series			
7-30s, 3d series			

—Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., Bankers corner Wood and Fourth streets, report the following as the closing prices for Governments under the several dates named:

	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.
6s, 1881, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
6s, 1881, registered	111	111	111	111	111	111
5-20s, 1862, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1862, registered	111	111	111	111	111	111
5-20s, 1864, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1864, registered	111	111	111	111	111	111
5-20s, 1865, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1865, registered	111	111	111	111	111	111
5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1865, new, registered	111	111	111	111	111	111
5-20s, 1867, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1867, registered	111	111	111	111	111	111
10-40s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
10-40s, registered	107	107	107	107	107	107
7-30s, 1st series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
7-30s, 2d series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
7-30s, 3d series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½

—The improvement in the Railways extending pretty much through the list to-day. The following table as reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, will show a comparative range of prices for the past week:

	March 13.	14.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Fort Wayne	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Southern	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Michigan Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Cleveland & Toledo	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Ohio & Mississippi	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Chicago & Rock Island	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Pittsburgh & Erie	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½

—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says: The Railway share market opened in a panic, and a general rush was made to sell all the active shares. New York Central sold at 102, Erie, 66; Hudson, 124; Wabash, 90; Michigan, 97½; Toledo, 102. The chief rush was made to sell the "Vanderbilt" stocks, and timid operators threw overboard their loads without regard to prices. Northwestern preferred, Reading, and Fort Wayne did not sympathize with the general market, but maintained great firmness throughout the day. At the Board the market was steadier, and there was an active demand for all the Western shares. Erie was in bad repute among money lenders, and was thrown out of loans in many quarters, and houses in moderate credit were pressed to to make up their accounts in consequence. At the close the market was weak, the stringency in money preventing any great improvement in prices.

—The *Herald* remarks in reference to Erie that the feeling of the street with regard to the stock is very bearish, and outside holders are naturally distrustful of it in the face of the discouraging statements of the company as to its condition. At the same time public sympathy in the contest is against the Vanderbilt party, because the people at large are opposed to such a huge monopoly as the control of the Erie, New York Central, the Hudson River and the Harlem by one man would necessarily confer upon him, with the power to raise the rates of fare and freight to suit his own purposes. If Mr. Vanderbilt had not already control of the three last mentioned railways the objections to his securing possession of the Erie would not exist, for his management has won for him a prestige which has had much to do with advancing the stocks of the companies he represents to their present high point. They are, however, now, on the decline, and money lenders exact wider margins on them than they thought of doing before the Erie contest began. It is difficult to borrow any but small amounts on Erie, even with a twenty per cent. margin, and some of the banks have refused to lend on it at all, the litigation in which the company is involved and the threatened issue of more new stock having unsettled confidence in it. At the same time the entire railway speculation for a rise is demoralized, and the chief anxiety of holders of stocks is to realize. Under these circumstances the general public will do well to keep out of Wall street.

—The amount of national bank notes in actual circulation March 16th was $290,000,000, of the following denominations: One dollar notes, [illegible] twos, $3,668,000; fives, $112,000,000; ten tens, $77,720,000; twenties, $76,070,000; fifties, $16,067,000; one hundreds, $29,700,000; five hundreds, $5,944,000; one thousands, $5,000,000.

—James W. Kennedy has succeeded S. S. Bryan, Esq., in the broker business at the office lately occupied by him in the Apollo Building, No. 50 Fourth street. Stocks, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on collaterals, such as sound dividend stocks, United States, municipal, State or railroad bonds. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the New York brokers, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, Government securities, gold, &c., at the same rates and terms required by the brokers in that city.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 spring, $1 31; No. 2 spring, $1 25; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 31; No. 2 Milwaukee club, $1 25; rejected, $1 10. Corn firm at 80c. Oats firm at 56c. Barley dull; No. 2, $1 40. Rye firm at $1 30. Provisions unchanged. Receipts of flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 6,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush. Shipments of flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Thursday Evening, March 19, 1868.

Our general markets presented a more active appearance to-day, and there was considerable trade done in staple articles. Prices were without material change. The receipts of cereals were